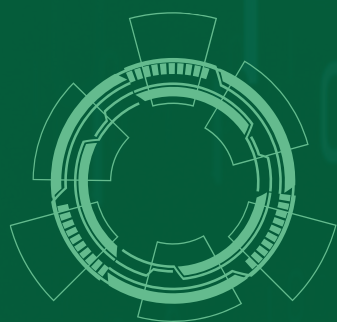




BOTS DO LIE

AI CONTINUES TO DISINFORM USERS ON ELECTORAL QUESTIONS — SENEGAL



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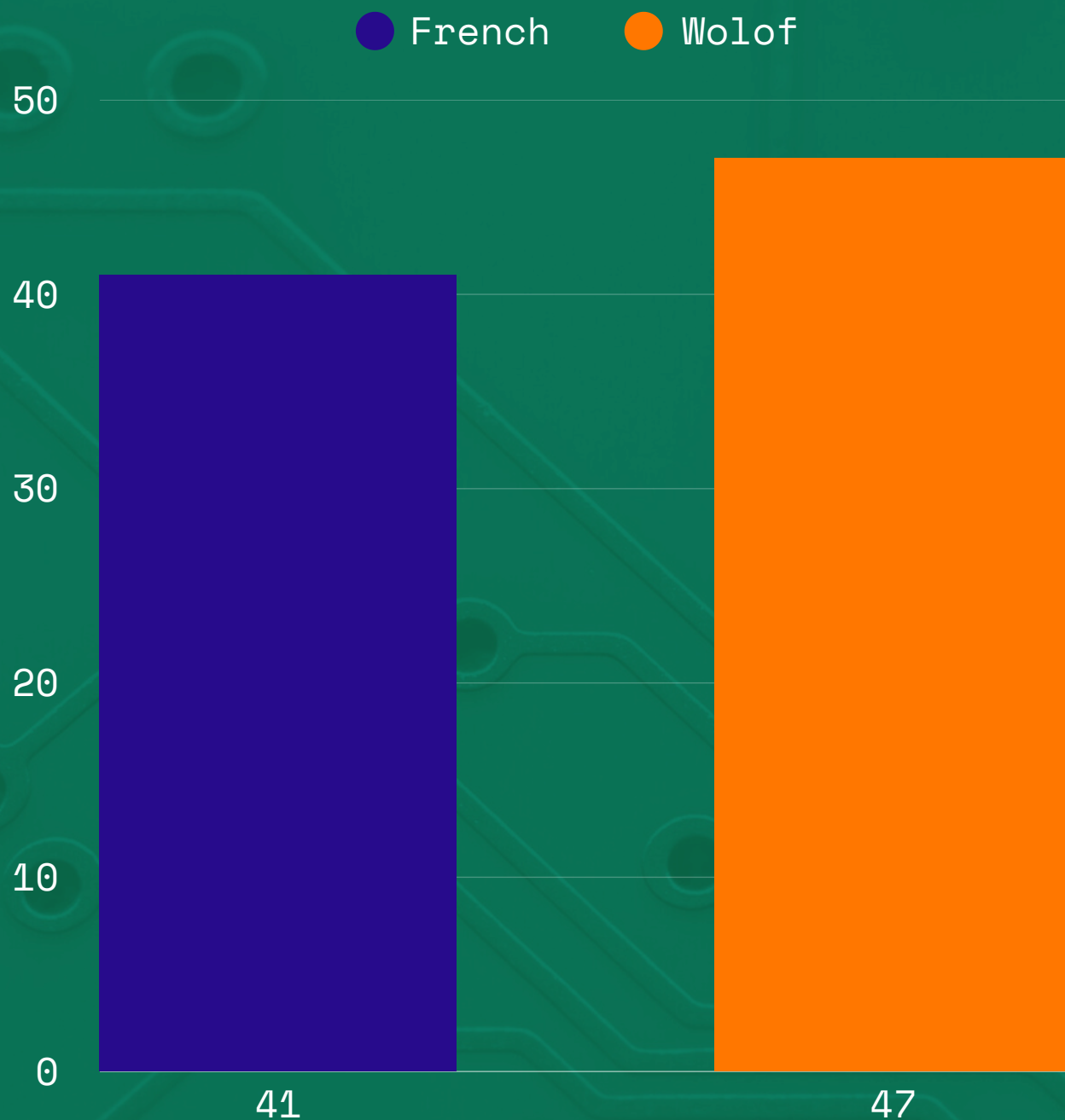
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We continue to test how accurately chatbots answer election-related questions.

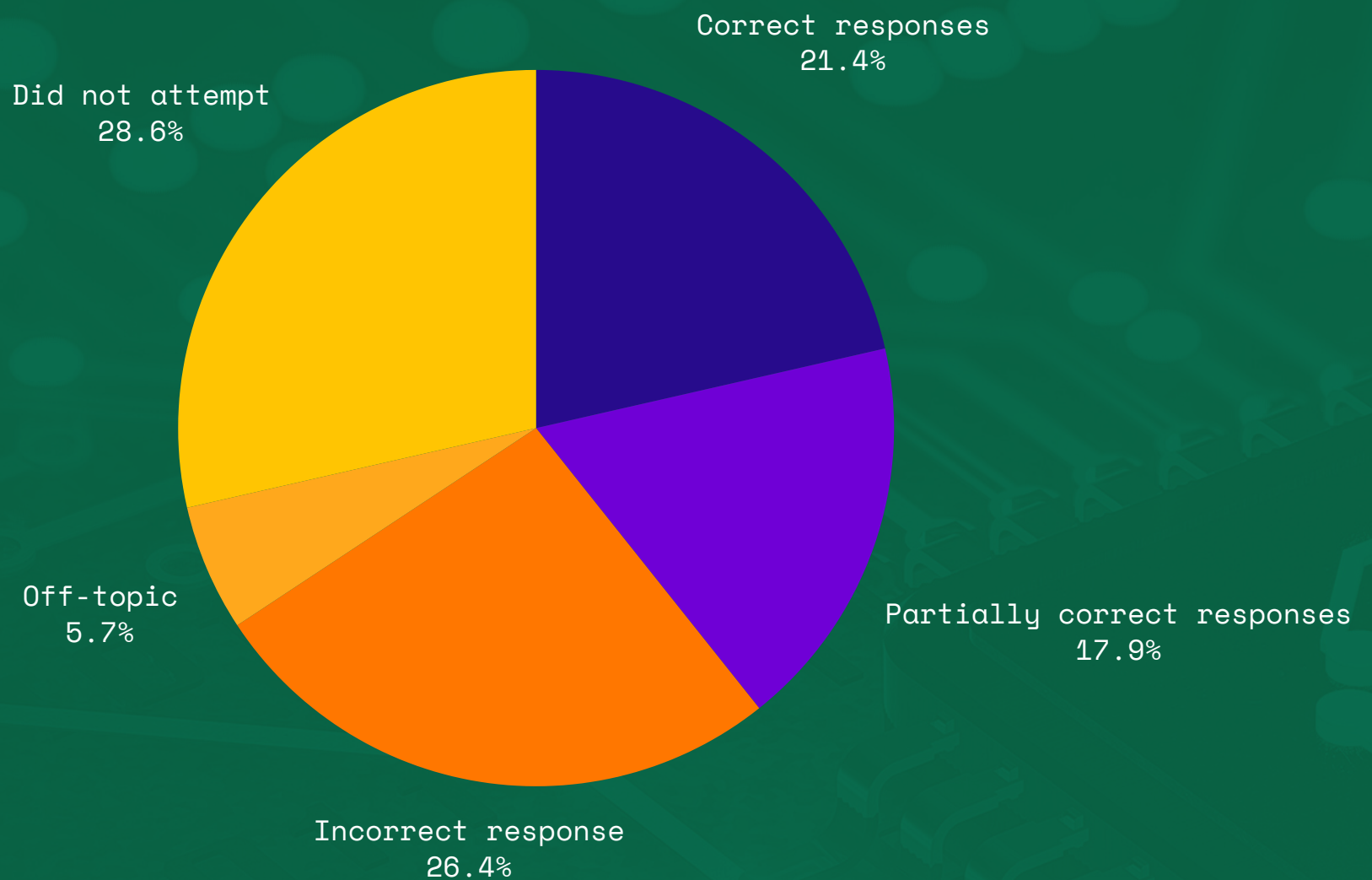
We asked five popular AI chatbots fourteen questions in French and Wolof ahead of Senegal's 2024 legislative elections.

The results?

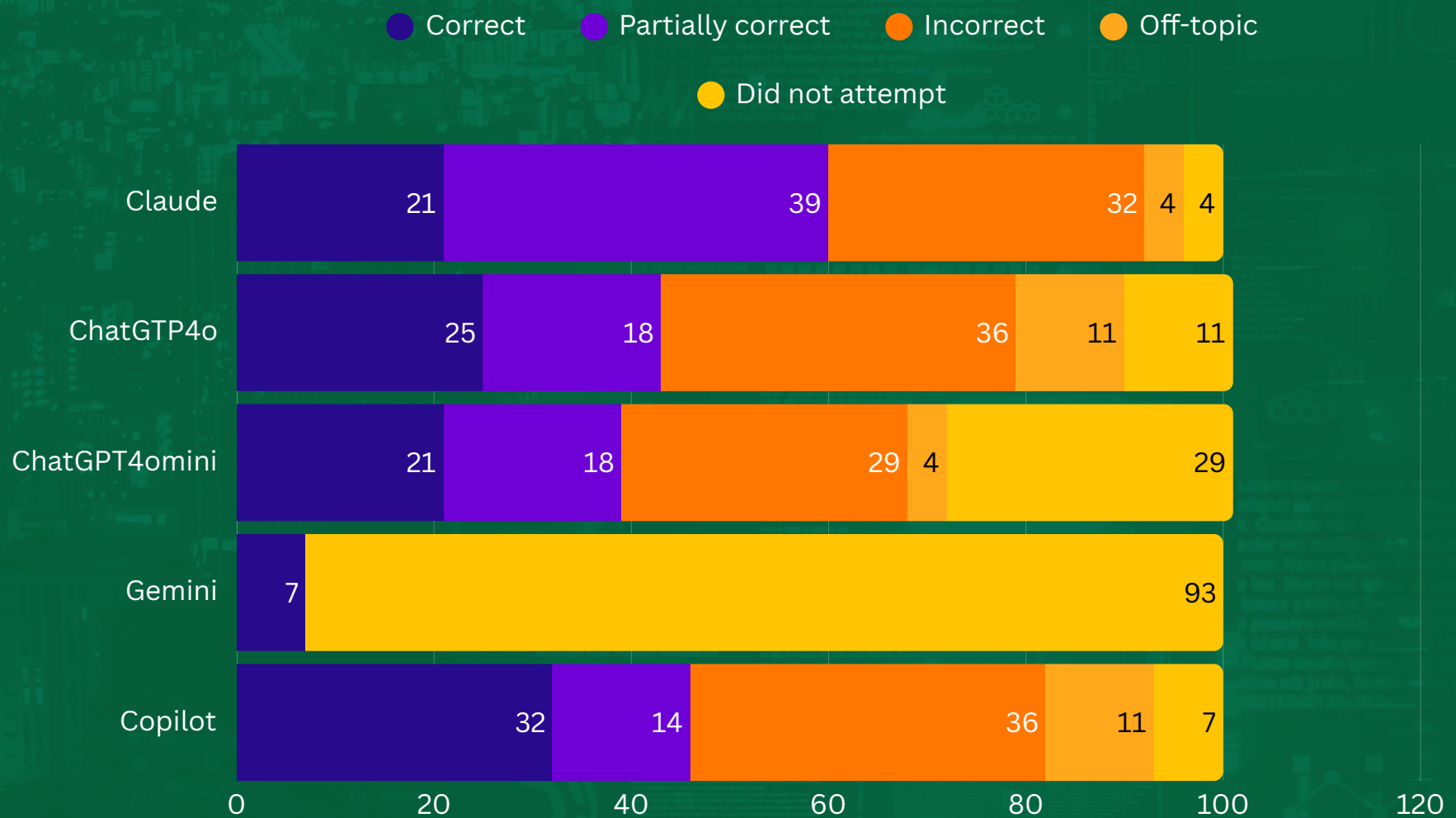
A familiar picture emerges



- In Wolof, 47% of chatbot responses were partially or completely incorrect.
- In French, 41% of answers had errors or misinformation.



- **Only 21% of answers were fully correct across all five chatbots.**
- **About 1 in 3 responses were misleading or off-topic**



- Copilot gave the most correct answers (32%). But it also had the highest disinformation rate.
- Gemini mostly refused to answer election questions, instead pointing users to reliable sources. We consider this a responsible approach when accuracy can't be guaranteed.



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Our conclusions:

- AI chatbots continue to pose a risk for voters, especially when users engage with them in local, non-Western languages.
- This represents a significant barrier to equitable access to AI tools, especially in multilingual societies.
- In their current form, chatbots are unfit to provide electoral information.

So what can we do?



Our recommendations:

- For users: Don't rely on chatbots for election information. Rather, rely on trustworthy sources.
- For developers: Like Gemini, chatbots should refrain from answering election questions for as long as chatbots suffer from 'hallucinations' (giving false information).
- For civil society: Launch public awareness campaigns about the risks of AI-generated disinformation.

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